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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

LANEVILLE, February 8, 1773.

THE *sheriffs who have been so long in arrear to his Majesty's revenue of quitrents are once more called upon, in this public manner, to settle their accounts with the Auditor, and pay their respective balances into the Receiver's office by the 25th of* April *next. My instructions on this head are positive and peremptory, and I shall be obliged, in consequence of them, strictly to enforce the law against every sheriff who fails in his duty, and neglects to make due payment.* RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

DISSERTATION *on the* FOUR ELEMENTS.

To the PRINTER *of the* TOWN *and* COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PHILOSOPHY, according to the strict etymology of the word, may be called the love of wisdom, but perhaps is not improperly defined the knowledge of nature, deduced from reason and experience. In this extensive sense of the word, it may be said, of all sciences, to be the least indebted to the discoveries of the antients; they called not in geometry nor mechanics to their aid, by whose assistance the moderns have solved so many phænomena of nature, which else might still have remained unknown. Indeed, the observations they made are delivered down to us, blended with such obscurity, and, for the most part, veiled in such mists, that we are at a doubt concerning their real sentiments with regard to the true nature of things. To establish first, and then to preserve, the dignity of their profession, they deemed it indispensably necessary to conceal the most material part of their doctrine, even from their pupils, till they had undergone a state of probation for several years: But they were subject to very great inconveniencies and disadvantages in order to secure the admiration of the common people, who entertained so favourable an opinion of their philosophers as to admit of no doubt of the most intricate and complicate parts, not only of philosophy, but even of the system of nature itself, being to them clear and perspicuous. To confirm and corroborate this prejudiced opinion, the experimental parts of philosophy lay totally dormant; nor did the magi in public seem attentive to the laws of nature, for that (in those days) would imply ignorance, or at least a desire of trying farther into what they were supposed to be perfectly intimate with.

A couple of centuries are scarce elapsed since the clouds of prejudice, which had so many years possessed the hearts of mankind, began to subside, and people were convinced that no vague hypothesis would lead them to the true knowledge of natural philosophy; accordingly they had recourse to experiments, and it is found that more discoveries have been made of late, since that method was introduced, than in the many preceding ages. To enumerate the different sects into which the antient philosophers are ranged, to expatiate upon the several doctrines and opinions by each inculcated, by means of which their names are rendered eminent, would transgress the limits I have proposed myself: But we must not consider them as ignorant of the doctrine of atoms, the foundation of our present philosophy, for it was known among the Phenicians long before the time of any of the Greek philosophers, and transmitted down to us. My intent is to give you a short sketch of some parts of philosophy, as now established, on its true and solid basis, and first of the nature and properties of bodies. The original particles of all matter are supposed to be the same; the different disposition of the pores, and corpuscles or primitive particles, constitute the diversity we see in all bodies, the decomposition of which, nevertheless, is found to be finite, for we are always stopped in our progress by substances in which we can produce no change: To these are fixed the name of first elements, which are found to be four, viz. earth, air, water, and fire.

The properties common to all these elements are, attraction, mobility, inactivity, or vis inertiæ, solidity, extension, and divisibility. Attraction is that power, or tendency, which all parts of matter have toward each other; by means of this we find water rises higher at the edge of a bowl which contains it than in the middle; and hence we account for its rising in sugar, spunges, &c. also for the rising of sap in vegetables, and the nutriment to all kind of trees; for the interstices of these may be considered as so many capillary tubes, which on all sides attract, the distance being so infinitely small, the attracting powers combine, and the fluid inevitably ascends. Attraction is divided into four kinds, viz. attraction of cohesion, gravitation, electricity, and magnetism; at present I shall confine myself to the two former. By the attraction of cohesion all bodies are enabled to maintain their distinct forms; by the power of this attraction the original particles of all matter are united, and the different degrees of it form the degrees of solidity in all bodies: Thus gold is heavier than silver, having more particles in less room, silver than brass, and that than iron, &c. hence also the variety we see in all mineral, animal, and vegetable substances; for the particles of the heaviest and lightest bodies are originally the same weight. Where the sphere of attraction ends, it is said, that of repulsion begins. A needle will lie on the surface of the water by its repulsion; a drop of oil will be also sustained on its surface by this power without touching it; flies will run over it without wetting their feet. If a bar of iron be laid on mercury the surface of the fluid will be depressed round the edges of it. Attraction of gravitation is properly the weight of bodies, or the universal tendency which all things have to seek the center of the earth. What is the real cause of it is utterly uncertain: Various are the conjectures and opinions of the learned. However, it is a power by which the earth itself is held together, and formed into a dense ball, its rotundity is likewise justly attributed to the same cause, and is the infallible consequence of it; the small protuberance at the equator, owing to the excessive velocity of its motion, is no exception. By this power of gravitation every thing that lives and moves upon the earth is held fast to its surface. Its force is so great that a body left entirely to the power of this agent falls about one rood in the first second of time, three in the second, five in the third, &c. agreeable to the odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. for the vis inertiæ of the falling body, added to the power of gravity, accelerates it as the squares of the times. Mobility is another property common to all bodies; it is the power they have of changing their places by impulsion, or force applied to them. This is too evident of itself to need any farther explanation.

By inactivity, or vis inertiæ, is meant the tendency which all matter has to remain in its state, either of motion or rest. Give a bowl of water a sudden push, and the contents will fly over on the contrary side; that is, the bowl, by means of the force applied, is put into motion, but the water remains inert, so that the bowl may be said to go from under the water, perhaps more properly than the water over the bowl. Again, if you turn swiftly round with the bowl in your hand, and stop suddenly, the contents will fly over the bowl the way it was going. So we may define the vis inertiæ, or inactivity, the resistance all matter makes in altering its state of rest or motion. From this Sir Isaac Newton deduced the first law of nature, viz. that all bodies will continue in their state of rest or motion in a right line, unless compelled to change it by some force impressed: The former part, that matter is indifferent to either rest or motion, I have endeavoured to explain; the latter part remains to be considered. I say that all bodies, put in force by *one* power, will invariably endeavour to go off in a right line. This may be illustrated by what we see daily practised: A horse, or any other animal, when on full speed, is with very great difficulty turned off suddenly to another course. A course must of necessity be formed for that purpose. If the horse, of his own accord, abruptly turns off to a contrary road, the rider is morally certain to vacate his seat. Hence also the danger of oversetting a carriage by a sudden turn; so great is the propensity all things have to move in a right line. The second law implies that the change of motion in bodies is always proportionable to the force that acts upon them, and made according to the right line in which that force is impressed. By this we are taught to estimate the sum of the motion of bodies moving the same, or contrary ways, &c. also the composition of motion arising from forces applied in oblique directions, which is of great importance in philosophy, and the foundation of mechanics. The third law is that action and re-action are equal and contrary; that is, by action and re-action equal changes of motion are produced in bodies acting upon each other, and these changes are impressed towards contrary parts. From this we have a solution of various phænomena otherwise unaccountable. The rowing with oars, the swimming of fishes in water, the flying of birds in the air, the hydrostatic paradox, &c. But to return, solidity is that which constitutes the very essence of bodies, which enables them to possess some place. Extension also denotes a property of filling a certain limited mensurable part of universal space. Without solidity there can be no body, else might two or more bodies possess the same place at the same time, which is absurd. Extension implies the quantity of space possessed by any body. Divisibility is that property by which all bodies, and all particles in bodies, may be separated: The primary particles of each element, though infinitely small, may be conceived to be divided by art forever, and still be capable of farther division. It is astonishing how far matter may be actually divided in nature. A candle will fill a sphere of four miles diameter, with particles of light, in a second of time, and ere the candle suffers the least visible decrease. Two ounces of assa fœtida may lie exposed to the air fourteen or fifteen days, having its particles incessantly carried off by it, and yet not lose the thousandth part of a grain of its primitive weight. Eight grains of gold will cover completely a wire thirteen thousand yards in length. A grain of copper, dissolved in half a pint of aqua fortis, will cover as much polished iron with a fine skin of copper as the aqua fortis will wet. Instances of this kind are infinite. Impenetrable hardness seems likewise to be a property common to all the elements. The most brittle substances, pounded to the most palpable powder, still contain the original particles unhurt. Water, if contained in a glass bottle devoid of air, will fall upon it like a piece of iron, or any other metal, and make a loud clink. Even elementary fire, subtle as it is, strikes the bones in an electric shock like a solid body. PHILALETHES.

Miscellaneous THOUGHTS *on* PLEASURE.

Pleasure never comes sincere to man,
But lent by Heav'n upon hard usury;
And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy,
Ere it can reach our lips, 'tis dash'd with gall
By some left handed God.

DRYDEN.

IT is a hard matter to gather flowers in the garden of pleasure without hazarding the bite of the serpent which lies hidden thereunder. For pleasures, like the bee, have honey in the mouth, but a sting in the tail. The sweetest of all flowers hath its thorns, and who can determine whether the scent be more delectable, or the pricks more irksome? Pleasures, like Dalilah, shew and speak fair, but in the end they bereave us of our strength, our sight, our selves. Like gnats, they fly about our ears for a while, but are sure to sting. Pleasure, at the best, is but a tilted vessel, which, though it please for a cup or two, the lees are at hand, and a little disturbance turns it into distaste. It is like a potion, which being but tasted is good, but mortal if ingurgitated. We should deal with our delights as Ladies with their squirrels, never play with them but when we have nothing to do, or for want of better company. All that is honest and profitable should please; but amongst the most, the passion of pleasure transporteth the consideration both of honour and profit. Pleasure, when it is arrived at the highest, is not far distant from distaste. The more that flowers breathe forth their excellent odour, so much the sooner they fade.

Jupiter commanded pleasure to retire to Heaven, for he was so well followed and served by men, that he did no more care to leave the earth. To return the more purely, he disrobed himself. Grief, who all the time of his abode on earth had been banished, found those clothes, and disguised herself. Since she hath always deceived the world, which, under the shew of joy, encounters sorrow, the greatest joys being but mere vexations, covered with little pleasures. Pleasures smother them that embrace them; sorrow and delight hold so fast together that they are inseparable. Pleasure, like the box, bears no fruit, but produceth a specious flower, which killeth the bees that suck it, for it surprizes the eyes by a vain illusion, whilst it conveys the poison into the heart. Pleasures are born in the senses, and, like abortives, are commonly consumed in their birth. They must end with life, and it is a great hazard if, during life itself, they serve not their host for an execution. Recreation is a second creation when weariness hath

almoſt annihilated our ſpirits. It is the breathing of the ſoul, which otherwiſe would be ſtifled with continual buſineſs; yet our recreations ſhould be as a file, to ſmooth and cleanſe the ſpirit, and adapt it to its proper functions, and we may treſpaſs in them, if uſing ſuch as are forbidden by the lawyer, as againſt the ſtatutes; by the phyſician, as againſt health; but eſpecially by the divine, as againſt conſcience.

Delight is the period of all the motions of our ſoul; and as love is the beginning thereof, pleaſure is the end. True delight is never more pleaſing than when in extremes; the greater it is the more it doth raviſh us, and, being agreeable to our nature, it never makes us more happy than when it moſt abundantly communicates itſelf.

The pleaſures of this world have in them a double vanity; they are tranſitory, they are unſatisfactory; as they cannot give me true content whilſt I poſſeſs them, becauſe they are not ſatisfactory, ſo let them not create in me any diſcontent when I muſt leave them, becauſe they are but tranſitory.

A copy of VERSES *in praiſe of* WINTER.

Meſſer compare voi vi ricordate, &c.
GIROLAMO RUSCELLI.

ANDANTE-BRIOSO.

COMRADE, laſt winter, you remember well,
Beſide the fire, you did aſſume to tell
The charms of ſummer: Comrade, what a theme!
When I perceiv'd your maggot in that cream,
I felt ſuch *pleaſure* (Heav'n the bliſs repay)
E'en ſuch as fat cook wenches feel, when they
(Preparing for keen Burgeſſes a treat)
Make luſcious ſauce, and half of their own ſweat.
But what of *theirs?* Not *ſuch* had Doctor Brown,
When ſudden his buffet came jangling down,
And caught beneath—no *partridge*, but—his *boy*:
The glaſs and china capering round for joy.
Now Plato ſays, that, view the ſolar round,
No ſeaſon like the winter can be found:
Wherefore indulgent lend your ear to lays
That aim to ſing its excellence and praiſe,
And while the *cold* they conſecrate to fame,
To load *hot* weather with reproach and blame.
The winter's merits far exceed my vein
(For they wou'd Maro's tuneful talents ſtrain)
Yet, as I may, permit me to make bold;
Ah! warm me, Phœbus, tho' the theme be cold.
I ſay that winter, as a ſeaſon choice,
Shall ever at election have my voice:
And (when the Speaker, by ſome pheaſant thrown,
Shall lie contented where he tumbles down,
No friend his ſhoulder and his hip to chafe,
Id eſt, in Heav'n when he ſhall nectar quaff)
I here proteſt (whoe'er againſt declare)
He ſhou'd be led with honour to the chair.
That chair, round which each Anglo Saxon dreads
To ſee yon old field gang of *frozen-heads,
Which late, whatever wiſdom cou'd propoſe,
Were ſure to blight and overwhelm with noes.
O gracious winter, ſeaſon of delight,
Handſome, genteel, jocoſe, and lovely quite,
How temp'rate is your air, ſerene, refin'd!
But ſummer, duſty flattern, ſeems deſign'd
For nothing better than, with aching head,
To throw good chriſtians ſprawling on a bed.
The ſummer puts us in a gaſp, and Death,
In ambuſcade, ſnatches at ev'ry breath;
From morn to night, from night till morn, ſhe glows,
No glaſshouſe hotter, yielding no repoſe;
A perfect nuiſance, which, to abate aright,
Jack Bolling only has attain'd the ſlight.
In vain ſhe hopes to ſee *his* lungs oppreſs'd;
For when he's tir'd of blowing forth he'll reſt.
Refreſh'd, in half an hour, he buckles to,
And ſnores, as if t'evince what he can do.
Live long, dear brother, and her ills elude,
While *we* muſt pant, or do the maggots good.
O winter, ſuper-excellent, divine,
Seaſon for Lords, and thoſe of Royal line,
We bow before you, ſeas'ner of good chear,
Blythe friend to Venus, we your worth revere.
Comrade, God's curſe! reflect, when winter bites,
How ſtrong our pow'rs, how keen our appetites.
Myriads of hecatombs before them fall,
In vain ſwine, muttons, beeves, for mercy call.
The ſtag reſigns his haunches, and ſhelldrakes
Beſhrew the day they left the weſtern lakes.
Reflect on that, and the ſweet conſequence,
You'll own that to perſiſt were want of ſenſe.
O what ragouts the Ladies then prepare,
And, with them, with what extaſy we ſhare!
To ſee their pleaſure we the greater feel,
And ev'ry moment yields encreaſe of zeal.
But the deſert! it puts a man in flames,
And tickles to the ſoul the lovely dames.
See the fair gluttons, how they teat-bits chuſe;
Be curs'd the wretches who to give refuſe!
'Tis well their ſkins are of relenting ſtuff,
Or they wou'd burſt before they cry'd enough.
The ſtrenuous race, endearing ſex, beſtow'd,
For man ungrateful, to bear many a load!
Who gainſay *this* are frantic I maintain;
They may be miſchievous, betimes enchain:
And, when the bett'ring houſe is done, be ſure,
Give ſuch its maidenhead, and lock ſecure.
O ſeaſon ſacred, glorious, rich, and mild,
In which a virgin wife produc'd a child!
Thou art perfection, winter, to the brim,
And I, poor I, can but the ſurface ſkim!
But why contemn myſelf? By Jove, I dare
Thoſe ſons of Helicon to treat the affair.
Burke, Hewitt, Henley, Gwatkin, in extreme
Tho' they have wit, 'tis far below the theme.
Camm (give you joy, but compliment apart)
Couldſt thou thy courſer like *Atlante ſtart;
Aſcend the mount of brumal worth, and drop
A ſprig of bays, triumphant, on its top;
Cou'd thy bold hippo-griffon's vig'rous flight
Suſtain his rider to that daunting height?
By Berkeley's ſtove, I do believe, he'd halt,
Tho' without your's or the good courſer's fault;
For mortal efforts are to limits ſtay'd;
December's glories all extent pervade.
But honeſt ardour (conſcious as I am,
That my poor Rozinante's blind and lame,
And that my *baſtard muſe*, whom in the cree
He ſtumbling threw, took cold, and ſcarce can ſpeak)
Impels me on a feeble note to raiſe,
O cloud compeller, in your ſacred praiſe.
Wou'd thoſe bright ſpirits venture, *who* denies
But they wou'd compaſs more, and higher riſe?
Their lively clarions wou'd charm nations round:
What then? Some hear the flute's minuter ſound.
Enough for me, if this inferior ſong
Succeed ſo far as not the theme to wrong.
O winter, pleaſe your froſtineſs, beſtow
On all things, but my verſe, propitious ſnow,
To all things elſe propitious, but to verſe,
That bane preciſe, than which exiſts no worſe.
Winter (but ſtop a little, if you pleaſe,
Till I one tear on ſuch ſad numbers ſqueeze;
Whitefield erſt on our ſins aſſum'd to cry:
He try'd; the good man cou'd not; ah! nor I.
Then take the will, dear winter, for the deed,
As we *le pauvre tartuffe's*. I proceed)
You are, in truth, a Paradiſe, the while
You condeſcend upon mankind to ſmile.
Summer's a tyrant, and a Hell on earth,
A monſter which gives ev'ry monſter birth.
No *rollers*, flies, waſps, hornets, buzz about,
No candle bugs, or gnats, your eyes put out,
Nor dire moſchettos, while December reigns,
Make, of your bed of reſt, a bed of pains.
Such is the naked truth: I ſcorn a lie,
Which he ſcorns not who ventures to deny.
How *ſay* you, comrade, *that I haſte my flight,*
And, conſcious of the oozy ground, tread light?
That into merit I preſume t'exalt
What is the winter's very worſt default?
And num'rous others leave at peace behind,
As tho' ſweet winter had defects to blind?
Why take me up ſo ſhort? Allow me room,
And ev'ry thing ſhall, in ſucceſſion, come.
One tongue my mouth, one pen my fingers hold,
They one thing firſt, and then the next unfold.
If they're too tedious for your zeal, why go
And talk with Cerb'rus in the realms below.
If he be wanting, ſummon to his aid
Our late Lord's turtle with the double head.
You wou'd ſuggeſt (for that, as I ſuppoſe,
Is what you mean) that winter has its ſnows.
If e'er, as it may pleaſe, the Olympian God,
Fierce lightning hiſs, and thunderclaps explode;
(Tho' that be rarely, while moſt diſmal dins
We ſeldom miſs, when Phœbus leaves the twins)
If e'er it rain, or hail, or ſnow, or worſe,
Invoke the muſe, and meditate your verſe;
Or in ſome comfortable, ſnug retreat,
Blair, Johnſon, Nich'las, Wythe, Tazewell meet,
And on deep ſubjects, worthy ſuch a train,
Regale your reaſon, and regale again:
To that with prudence join the ſocial glaſs,
So the ſweet days of winter time may paſs,
Beſtowing, in deſpite of cancer's rage,
Whate'er enjoyments can attach the ſage.
The winter ſeaſon, always gaily dreſs'd,
Looks like the King, or Prince of Wales at laeſt.
For him each boſom feels affection glow,
But for foul ſummer's nakedneſs, not ſo:
For (except wheezing age's prating ſons,
Antenor's grave and ſage Ucalegons)
Who love the naked ſummer but dark knaves,
Or hate the winter but woolpated ſlaves:
Wretches ſo low that, when they think amiſs,
E'en ridicule has not the heart to hiſs.
The Gods invented thoſe ſemeſtrian heats,
I do believe, to puniſh man's vile feats;
For Milton ſays when Satan did rebel,
To roaſt the hero, Heav'n created Hell.
Others aſſure that when poor mortals die,
They certain *æons*, ſome ſay longer, fry
(Confirm their notions. Jove, who *ſo* believe,
According to their faith, may they receive)
Now I declare—tho' 'twere to obtain the grace,
That charms the girls, in Sawny Donald's face—
I do declare—tho' to poſſeſs a hoard,
Like Corbin's, and to ſway the Council Board:
Nay, to become my Lord, and ſet my hand
To all the laws and patents of the land:
I wou'd not, *without reſpite—take me right—*
Submit my perſon to the Dogſtar's ſpite.
We always find beneath the Dogſtar's glow
Our limbs in langour, and our ſpirits low.
The heart on every little motion thumps,
The neck and boſom crimſon o'er with bumps,
For weeks together, wexing in their feaze,
And if you ſcratch you aggravate diſeaſe.
Upon me rather let the murrain fall,
Or fairly bake me, and *opoſom* call.
But you reply in green that ſummer clads
Waller's fair grove, and Brandon's lovely glades,
And that mild zephyr, to regale each noſe,
Spoils Allen's vi'let, and Champion's roſe:
I anſwer, clothe the foreſt how ſhe will,
Thro' all our clothes ſhe makes us ſweat diſtil;
And that the fragrance zephyr flings about
From toes and armpits is immenſely ſtout.
Approach, Hircina:—Foh!—the filthy puff!
In pity, Skelton, haſte;—a pinch of ſnuff!
In ſhort, 'tis folly winter to diſpraiſe,
But he's ſtark mad who loves the ſolar rays.
Saw you not, comrade, that Campeche man,
Upon his chaps what Tuſcarora tan?
Whence *that?* Becauſe he lov'd his ſhade to view,
Phœbus, in recompence, beſtow'd that hue.
And who the Deuce to Phœbus will pay court,
To turn, in recompence, Mulatto for't?
'Tis his old trick to ſmut his friends, you know,
To mourn his cuckoldom, he black'd the crow.
Now look at ſix-ace, ſtetall—fair as wax!
They go to bed as ſoon as day-light cracks:
The night they wiſely paſs at box and dice,
And yet ſome fools will call their prudence vice!
Beſide, warm ſummers enervate the mind,
Behold Eaſt Indians timorous as the hind.
How fleet the daſtards ſcamper'd for their lives
Soon as they ſaw one northern band of Clives?
Here too, where winter draws each fibre tight,
Are ſome who lov'd a combat more than flight.
Mercer, M'Neil, Giſt, *Fairfax, Waſhington,
Lewis and Stevens have beheld ſuch fun,
That, tho' I wiſh I had beheld it too,
I'd not run in a circumſtance to view,
T' obtain from Heav'n to follow froſt and ſnow
To Nova Zembla; tho' I love them ſo.
Winter's a royal, an imperial time,
And worthy of a ſtile the moſt ſublime.
For (beſide that, with oyſters it agrees)
'Tis free from, what I loath, ticks, chinches, fleas.
Alas! that mighty man, creation's lord,
To ſuch vile inſects ſhou'd repaſt afford!
And ſhall I not July in horror hold?
Shall I not prize December more than gold?
That month ſalubrious like to which were *all*,
Bland and Siqueyra wou'd the hangman call?
Ah! why did not kind fate ordain me birth
In ſome cold corner of Novanglian earth,
Nor thus impel, while ſolar ardours teaze,
Almoſt to wiſh myſelf in Hell for eaſe?
I know that winter's virtues croud as thick
As fiddlers on the ſhore of Matſapreak.
I ſee, ſelecting here and there a few,
I greater prejudice than ſervice do:
Wherefore I ſhall but add, and then have done,
Reſpected friend, that you're a ſimpleton,
'Tween gentle Chriſtmas and hot Whitſuntide,
With ſuch void of diſcernment to decide
Wou'd Heav'n concede, as erſt Jack Falſtaff laid,
A rank buck-baſket ſhou'd become your bed,
That there (compreſs'd like him, and in his fright)
You ſhou'd your perfumes to your beds unite—
Sweet lammas all a-blaze; ah then, dear friend,
You'd learn what to diſparage, what commend.

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* Frozen head *was a famous old field colt, but was never elected a Burgeſs: He beat the Chinkapin mare, and was otherwiſe a horſe of ſuch merit, that it is amazing he was never made a legiſlator.*

* Atlante, *the Chiron of* Ruggiero. *See* Arioſto's Orlendo Furioſo: *It is tranſlated, or tranſlating, by Hoole, who has already tranſlated Taſſo and Metaſtaſio: all which I greatly recommend to the Ladies, the laſt particularly.*

* *William Henry Fairfax, a youth of great and admirable qualities, died of a wound received at Montmorenci.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4.

This day the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

IT was far from my intention, when we parted laſt, to have put you to the expence and trouble of meeting again here ſo ſoon; but I am perſuaded you will ſee the neceſſity of it when I inform you that all the emiſſions of your paper currency, now in circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a manner that it is almoſt impoſſible for thoſe the moſt knowing in theſe matters to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad. Seeing the credit of the country ſo deeply affected by it, I thought it my duty to aſſemble you immediately, that you might purſue ſuch meaſures as you ſhall think proper to reſtore it, if poſſible, to its former credit. And I do moſt ſincerely congra-

tulate you both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the authors of coining your gold and ſilver, as well as forging and paſſing your paper money, are in ſo fair a way of receiving that puniſhment which is due to their crimes, as well thoſe in a neighbouring province as them in this colony.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

Having nothing in command from his Majeſty to trouble you with at preſent, I hope you will proceed immediately with the coolneſs and candour that is becoming ſo reſpectable a body to the buſineſs on which you are now aſſembled.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I do aſſure you that I ſhall be moſt exceedingly happy in concurring with you in enacting any laws that may be thought will contribute to the mutual advantage of this and our Mother country, whoſe intereſt I hope we ſhall ever think inſeparable.

On Thurſday laſt Benjamin Cook, Joſeph Cook, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, were examined by the county court of York, before a full court and numerous audience, and it was the unanimous opinion of the Juſtices that they were guilty of the forgeries with which they ſtood charged; in conſequence of which they were remanded to the great gaol, in order to take their trial next April before the Honourable the General Court.

F R I D A Y, *March* 5.

This day was brought into town by the ſheriff of Halifax, attended by a guard from that county, Moſes Terry, who, on his examination, confeſſed that he had paſſed off ſundry notes of counterfeited paper, which were made by the Allſtons in Carolina (who appear to be the great inſtruments of this horrid plot againſt the peace and welfare of this country) and is to take his trial next April.

Died, on the 24th of February, Mr. EDWARD RANSDELL, junior, only ſon of Mr. Edward Ranſdell, of Weſtmoreland, a hopeful young man, and much lamented.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Goodridge, arrived at New York, in 6 weeks from Falmouth, we have the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 26. His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, amidſt a great concourſe of people, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I SHOULD moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought that ſome very important parts of the public ſervice required the immediate attention of Parliament.

It is impoſſible that I can ever look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people. Neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt India company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs, and of making ſuch proviſions for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you that there is reaſon to hope that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion; and although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace, which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequence, affect.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this country; and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquility, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my Crown, and the intereſts of my people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much ſatisfaction that the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation and power of my kingdoms.

The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant, ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, that the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded your attention will not be wanting: And you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare and happineſs of all my people."

Dec. 5. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Bolingbroke, and gave the Royal aſſent to the two following bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, viz.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, Indian corn and pulſe, from America into this kingdom, duty free.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye meal, barley, barley meal, oats, oatmeal, and pulſe, from Europe or Africa, free of duty.

Dec. 10 We hear that the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is ſhortly to come to England.

Diſpatches are now preparing, in order to be ſent off with all ſpeed to the Governors in America.

NORFOLK, March 3, 1773.

OLD LISBON and low priced WHITE WINES, LOAF SUGAR, and a few WHEAT FANS, to be ſold by

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 1, 1773.

I HAVE lately received a power of attorney from Meſſieurs John Thompſon and Walter King, of Briſtol, merchants, and ſurviving partners of Tarpley, Thompſon, and company, to collect the debts due to that company, with directions to commence ſuits, without loſs of time, againſt thoſe debtors who delay payment. The ſituation of this concern (which has proved an unfortunate one to theſe Gentlemen) makes a ſpeedy ſettlement thereof abſolutely neceſſary: This conſideration therefore, as well as the very long indulgence the debtors have already received, will, it is hoped, induce them to make ſpeedy payment; if not, I ſhall moſt certainly obſerve my inſtructions, however diſagreeable they may prove to the perſons concerned.

JOHN TAZEWELL.

To be SOLD, at Norfolk, on Friday the 12th of this inſtant (March)

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Captain James Patterſon, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, conſiſting of one half of the brigantine Friendſhip, and her cargo, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Norfolk, and ſundry other articles. Her cargo conſiſts of red and white hogſhead ſtaves and heading, bread and flour. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any accounts or bonds againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, that the ſame may be adjuſted, and paid according to their dignity.

MARSDEN, MAXWELL, and Company, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. The other half of the ſaid veſſel and cargo will be ſold at the ſame time.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, by virtue of a deed from Mr. Benjamin Chapman to the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday the 1ſt of April, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Hick's Ford, in Brunſwick county,

ALL the eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Chapman, conſiſting of twenty likely NEGROES, many of which are very choice fellows; alſo about thirty good WORK HORSES, OXEN, STOCKS of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of December next for one half the purchaſe money, the other half to be ready money; all bonds to bear intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged. The public may be aſſured that the ſale will be on the day above mentioned.

W. EDWARDS.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 27th of this inſtant (March)

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber formerly lived, in Dinwiddie, on Namizeen road, about 14 miles above Peterſburg, whereon is a very good dwellinghouſe 28 feet ſquare, four rooms on the lower floor, and two above, two brick chimnies, with three fireplaces, a good kitchen 32 by 16, with brick chimnies alſo, a very good weaving houſe, with a ſtone chimney, and a barn 32 feet by 20, a ſmokehouſe 12 feet ſquare, and ſome other convenient outhouſes; likewiſe a very good apple and peach orchard, and ground ſufficient to work ſix hands. The place is ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs. Alſo two hundred acres of land in the ſame county, on Butterwood creek, with houſes and orchards, and four hundred and fifty acres more on Whippernock creek and Hatch's Run, whereon is a ſmall plantation. An undoubted right will be made to the purchaſers, and patents given for each tract. Credit will be allowed for one half of the money till October next, and for the other half a twelvemonth longer, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity. There will likewiſe be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a ſet of blackſmith's tools, a waggon, an ox cart, and ſome ſtock, for which credit will be given till October next. STEPHEN DANCE.

*** The ſale is to be at the firſt mentioned place.

To be LET, on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, being court day,

THE building of a BRICK WORK HOUSE two ſtories high. A plan will be ſhewn, and the terms agreed on, the day the work is let.

JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, MATTHEW PHRIPP, } Churchwardens.

FALMOUTH *February* 26, 1773.

A CAUSE having aroſe to prevent Mr. Francis Hay from continuing the direction of Mr. William Cuninghame and company's buſineſs at Dumfries, he is ſucceeded therein by Mr. William Cuninghame, to whom, or to his order, all perſons indebted for tranſactions with the deceaſed Mr. John Neilſon, or Mr. Hay, on account of ſaid company, are deſired to pay the reſpective ſums they owe. The buſineſs will be continued to the former extent, and the uſual indulgence of credit given.

JAMES ROBISON.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 24, 1773.

WHEREAS ſome of thoſe indebted on the books here have not paid due regard to my advertiſement of the 1ſt of December laſt, I give them this laſt notice that all and every account not paid off, or a good part of it, before the 20th of April, or our May fair at fartheſt, or ſettled by bond, or other ſpecialty, before that time, will moſt certainly be put into the hands of a lawyer, without reſpect of perſons. Unavoidable reaſons will oblige me to this, which I ſhall probably, in time, acquaint them with. Thoſe who are put to trouble and expence cannot now blame me for want of notice. I have ſold part of the goods on hand, but ſo as not to diſſort the ſtore, and have ſtill a large aſſortment by me, which I will ſell in wholeſale or retail on the terms formerly advertiſed. Any perſon who will purchaſe the whole ſhall have them on terms which they themſelves will ſay are very low and reaſonable.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

RUN away from Urbanna, on Monday the 8th of February, an Engliſh convict ſervant named JOHN WOOD, by trade a bricklayer, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick and well ſet, ſpeaks very plain, of a brown complexion, very full faced, wears long brown hair tied behind, and is pitted with the ſmallpox; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured duffil frock coat with white metal buttons, a light yellow waiſtcoat, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a fine hat about half worn, with a knee garter buckled round the crown, and a piece of a knee garter ſewed on for a loop to the button, one white and one oznabrig ſhirt, and a piece of black ſilk which he wore about his neck in the manner of a neckcloth, together with ſundry other clothes which he ſtole, viz. two pair of ſhoes, one pair of white worſted hoſe, one pair of grey ditto, one white ſhirt, a light coloured wilton cloth coat half worn, and a ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to the ſubſcriber in Glouceſter county, or to Mr. George Lorimer in Urbanna, ſhall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable expences paid.

JOHN HOWLET.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

Virginia, to wit.

WHEREAS I have received information upon oath that GIDEON RUCKER and SHEM COOKE, late of the county of Pittſylvania, and JOHN HIGHTOWER and WILLIAM HIGHTOWER, late of the county of Lunenburg, have been concerned in the counterfeiting and paſſing ſeveral treaſury notes of this colony, and are fled, ſo that the proceſs of law cannot be ſerved on them: To the end, therefore, that ſuch atrocious offenders may be brought to juſtice, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly charging and commanding all ſheriffs, conſtables, and other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, to make diligent ſearch and purſuit after the ſaid offenders, and them or either of them having found, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. And for the more effectual diſcovery of the ſaid offenders, I do hereby promiſe a reward of FIFTY POUNDS for the apprehending of each of them, to be paid on his or their conviction.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, this 25th day of February, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Lunenburg, laſt April, a Negro man named DAVID, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has had a whitlow on his right thumb; he was cloathed as Negroes commonly are. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, or FIFTY SHILLINGS if ſecured in any of his Majeſty's gaols.

JOHN WINN

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouſe, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other outhouſes, have been built between four and five years. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

FALLS *of* POTOWMACK, *Sept.* 10, 1772.

I THE ſubſcriber am the manufacturer of SNUFF and TOBACCO, who formerly reſided at *Bladenſburg*, in *Maryland*, and at this time have a quantity of very good old ſnuff by me, grown better by age, which I would willingly diſpoſe of by wholeſale on very reaſonable terms; that is, in ſuch a manner as to allow the purchaſer a very good profit in retailing it. Thoſe who incline to become cuſtomers to me may be furniſhed with any quantity on notice given, and it ſhall either be packed in *Weſton*'s or *Kippen*'s bottles, or in country made pots, agreeable to orders. From my own obſervation, patriotiſm in *Virginia* and *Maryland* is not ſo dormant but it may be awakened by a proper application to a perſon's real intereſt; and I am convinced that many Gentlemen, through choice, and taſte likewiſe, would prefer mine to foreign ſnuff, provided they could be furniſhed with it in their own neighbourhood; which induces me to think that the Gentlemen merchants can have no objections to procure it for them, when I can aſſure them that cuſtomary commiſſions will be allowed them, or that they will have a ſufficient profit in retailing it. However, ſuch Gentlemen as would take one dozen bottles, or more, at a time, and lodge payment for the ſame with ſome merchant convenient to them, ſhall have it at my wholeſale prices; and I will engage to deliver the ſame to their orders at general landing places, on both ſides of the rivers *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock*, and at *Norfolk* for Gentlemen on *York* and *James* rivers, they paying package and freight, the charge whereof will be very ſmall, and ſhall not forget to recommend it to the care of their merchant. The prices will be as follow: For one dozen, or more, of ſnuff, commonly called plain *Scotch*, in *Kippen*'s bottles, three dollars *per* dozen; in *Weſton*'s bottles five dollars *per* dozen; and in proportion for pots. Thoſe who chuſe it, may have the ſnuff packed in bulk, either in large pots of twelve to twenty pounds each, or in tight caſks from thirty or forty pounds each, to four or five hundred pounds, at two ſhillings and eight pence, *Maryland* currency, *per* pound, payable in dollars, at ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence each, excluſive of the charge for pot or caſk. I likewiſe make round high toaſt at two ſhillings and ſix pence, rappee at four ſhillings, and *Spaniſh* ſnuff at five ſhillings, *Virginia* currency, *per* pound, when ſix pounds, or more, are taken at a time. The two latter kinds, either plain or ſcented, at choice of the purchaſer. I would gladly enforce an encouragement of my manufacture by a reiteration of my good opinion of the taſte of the Gentlemen and Ladies of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, as well as of the readineſs and willingneſs of the merchants to oblige them, by taking quantities of me for the purpoſe of retailing; and would recommend it to Gentlemen at a diſtance to give their orders to their merchant, who will forward them to me; all which orders ſhall be ſtrictly and punctually complied with, both as to the kinds of ſnuff they may direct, and in every other reſpect. Thoſe Gentlemen merchants who may receive ſnuff from me, to be diſtributed by them to Gentlemen in their neighbourhood, ſhall be entitled to 10 *per cent.* for their trouble; and I only requeſt from them a remittance of the balance, after deducting their commiſſions. A collection of all orders that may be offered them is therefore deſired, and their forwarding them to me immediately by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be acknowledged a particular favour. I wouldlikewiſe furniſh cut tobacco of two ſorts, *viz.* ſhag and ſaffron; the firſt for chew, the latter for the pipe; provided orders of conſequence enough to induce me to manufacture it are timely received. The price of each will be nine pence, *Virginia* currency, *per* pound, by the dozen, and in ſmaller quantities at ten pence *per* pound. I have now only to obſerve that thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who are not already acquainted with the quality of my ſnuff and tobacco (which I affirm to be good) may receive information from many Gentlemen concerning it, in moſt parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, who have heretofore had trial of both; and I wiſh for no other recommendation. I humbly conceive that the intereſt of the public is concerned in the encouragement of country manufactures, and I ſhall, in future, if properly ſupported by it, in this very uſeful branch of its commerce, gratefully acknowledge the favours that may be conferred on the public's very humble ſervant,

RICHARD THOMPSON.

DOCTOR GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST, at Philadelphia, thus publicly gives notice that he propoſes to be at Williamſburg about the middle of April next, where thoſe perſons whoſe circumſtances or ſituation have precluded them from the benefit of applying for aſſiſtance at Philadelphia may conſult him in all diſorders of the eye, and its appendages, and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons, likewiſe, who have been born deaf and dumb, or thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted.

Cuſtomhouſe, Boſton, December 15, 1772.

WHEREAS there has been great neglect on the part of the owners of ſundry veſſels in the plantations, in not complying with the act of the 7th and 8th of William III. chap. 22d, and more particularly the 21ſt ſection, wherein it is enacted, "That no ſhip's name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards charged without regiſtering ſuch ſhip *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any transfer of property to another port, and delivering up the former certificate to be cancelled; and in caſe there be any alteration of property in the ſame port, by the ſale of one or more ſhares in any ſhip after regiſtering thereof, ſuch ſale ſhall always be acknowledged by endorſement on the certificate of the regiſter, before two witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire property in ſuch ſhip remains to ſome of the ſubjects of Great Britain, if any diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame. And whereas all veſſels trading at, or belonging to, any port in America, the owners or maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the directions given in the ſaid act, will be liable to the ſame proſecutions and penalties as if ſuch veſſels were owned entirely by foreigners, the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms therefore give this notice, that all perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By order of the commiſſioners.

SAMUEL MATHER, Principal Secretary.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, out of one of my lots in Williamſburg, a bright bay mare, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, and long black mane, very big with foal, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots extremely well in a chair, and was, I believe, ſhod before, her brand, if any, not known, and upon turning her head to the left there appears a ſwelling under her throat, juſt at the joining of the neck and head. If ſhe is ſtolen, I will give any perſon THREE POUNDS upon conviction of the thief; if not, TWENTY SHILLINGS upon her delivery to the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg.

WILLIAM BLAND.

COMMITTED to Weſtmoreland county gaol a Negro man who calls himſelf JOE, and ſays he belongs to Jeſſe Pollard, of Amelia; he appears to be about 35 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt, cotton breeches and jacket, and a ſheepſkin cap. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

RICHARD BARNETT, Gaoler.

MOUNT PLEASANT, *Mattapony*, *Feb.* 10, 1773.

THE copartnery of *Miller* and *Heſlop* being diſſolved, all perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe that cannot, and expect any indulgence, are deſired to give their notes or bonds, that no diſputes may hereafter ariſe; thoſe that fail, ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect of perſons. The debts due the copartnery are now entirely the property of the ſubſcriber, who has empowered Mr. *David Blair*, of *Frederickſburg*, to collect the debts. I intend for *Great Britain* immediately after the *April* General Court. All perſons indebted to me, on my own private account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and thoſe who have any demands againſt me, or *Miller* and *Heſlop*, are deſired to make them known immediately, that they may be ſettled.

JOHN MILLER.

KING & QUEEN, *January* 28, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony very ſoon.

EDWARD WYATT.

HARDY COUNCIL, of *Iſle of Wight* county, by deed, dated the 22d day of *April*, 1730, ſold unto *Richard Wooton*, and *Lucy* his wife, during their natural lives, and after their deceaſe to *William Wooton*, five hundred acres of LAND, ſituate in the county aforeſaid, near *Kingſale* ſwamp: Two hundred acres of ſaid land, by ſeveral conveyances, have been in my poſſeſſion, and thoſe from whom I claim, ever ſince the date of the above mentioned deed, which, through ſome neglect, hath not been recorded, and the witneſſes thereto are now dead; and as I am informed that one *Joſhua Council* pretends a claim to the ſaid land, I therefore give the public notice, that he may not impoſe on any perſon in the ſale of the ſaid two hundred acres, as I am in the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame, and am determined to keep it till ſome perſon can produce a better title.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

AT a General Court, held at the Capitol the 15th day of *April* 1765, I obtained a decree of a bond againſt *Thomas Stokes*, ſenior, for three hundred pounds, which bond the ſaid *Stokes* refuſed to deliver up to Mr. *Thomas Whiting*, Gentleman, at the time of ſettlement: This is therefore to forewarn all clerks, ſheriffs, and others, from iſſuing out or executing any writ for the recovery of the ſaid bond.

BANISTER ROWE.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his ſkin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waiſtcoat, and a coat of the ſame, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a white man. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the ſaid ſlave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

BURWELL BASSETT.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a pied cow, with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11. 15s.

THOMAS REDD.

RUN away from Mr. *James Hunter*'s, oppoſite *Frederickſburg*, on his way to *Frederick*, a Negro man named JACK DISMAL, a black ſlim made fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has thick lips, and is a cunning, artful fellow. It is ſuppoſed he went down *Rappahannock* in ſome veſſel, in order to get to *James* river. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, or FIVE POUNDS if delivered to *William Herndon*, my overſeer, in *Frederick* county.

ROBERT BURWELL.

I WILL ſell twelve or fifteen hundred acres of rich LAND on each ſide of *Fiſh Pond* creek, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, whereon are all neceſſary houſes for cropping; alſo the CORN, FODDER, and STOCK on the ſaid land, and ſix valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES. If my debtors had not unjuſtly kept me out of conſiderable ſums of money for a long time I ſhould have had no occaſion to have ſold land or Negroes to have paid my debts. Land that I ſold eleven years ago I am not yet paid for, and a cargo of goods I entruſted a notorious villain with ſeveral years ago, I have not received forty pounds from him, and he refuſes to let me ſee the books to copy them, or to ſettle with me.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

*** The land ſhall be laid off in parcels if not ſold ſoon

NORFOLK, *January* 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of *Bolden*, *Lawrence*, and company, expired on the 1ſt of this inſtant, this is therefore to requeſt all perſons indebted to them to pay off their accounts immediately, or ſettle their balances by bond, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to apply, and receive payment. The buſineſs of the houſe will be continued, and carried on to its uſual extent, by

JOHN LAWRENCE, and company.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Accomack* a runaway ſlave, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very likely, and has a ſcar over his left eye, at his firſt commitment ſaid he belonged to Mr. *Otto Ball* on *James* river, but now ſays he belongs to Mr. *Morgan Sabb* in *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*, and formerly was the property of Mr. *Cornelius Dowick* of *Maryland*, and was ſold by Capt. *Benjamin Hammond* to the ſaid *Sabb*, and that his own name is ABNER; had with him, when taken up, two oznabrig ſhirts, and one pair of trowſers. He ſays he has been from his maſter two or three years, and has followed the water ever ſince. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of

ISAAC DUNTON, Sheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Peterſburg*, about the middle of *September* laſt, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but ſpeaks broken *Engliſh*, having been ſome years in the *Weſt Indies*, and has loſt two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig ſhirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trouſers. As he has been uſed to the ſea, he will probably endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, and make his eſcape out of the colony; all maſters of veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any perſon who will deliver ſaid ſlave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portſmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

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